

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 87.

FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER.

## Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

BEG to call Special attention to Novelties just received, Suitable for the HOT SEASON.

### HATS

PITH, EXTRA LIGHT HELMETS, STRAW AND ZEPHYR.

### UNDERSHIRTS

OF MATERIALS MADE SPECIALLY FOR INDIAN SUMMERS.

### SOCKS

OF SILK, THREAD AND THIN COTTON.

### TIES & SCARFS

NEWEST LONDON PATTERNS IN WASHING SILKS AND OTHER SUMMER MATERIALS.

SUMMER BRACES.

FRENCH SUMMER SHOES.

BATHING DRESSES AND DRAWERS.

TENNIS SHOES AND BATS. Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [296]

WILLIAM DOLAN,  
SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER,  
22, PRAYA CENTRAL.

COTTON DUCKS, HEMP CANVAS,  
MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN  
OAKUM, LIFE BUOYS,  
CORK JACKETS,  
&c., &c., &c.  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [294]

## Insurances.

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £5,000,000; PAID-UP £200,000 PAID UP RESERVE FUND £50,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates. GEO. R. STEVENS & Co. Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [165]

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co. Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [164]

YANG TSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up) £15,420,000.00 PERMANENT RESERVE £15,230,000.00 SPECIAL RESERVE FUND £15,288,036.17

TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 2nd April, 1881. £15,938,936.17

DIRECTORS.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq. | W. MEYERINK, Esq.

A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq. | G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent, 68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the Profits of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1882. [53]

### NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED £1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST. Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

LE CERCLE-TRANSPORTS. SOCIETE ANONYME D'ASSURANCE MARITIME MARSEILLE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED 15,000,000 Francs. CAPITAL PAID-UP 3,750,000 Francs.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS to the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [4]

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [6]

RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents, ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co. Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [5]

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Creditors Assignee to Sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, the 6th day of May, 1882, at ELEVEN A.M., at the Residence of Messrs. TUCK MEE HOP HONG, Nos. 9 and 11, Bonham Strand West,—

### THE WHOLE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE AND FIXTURES

of the above firm, consisting of Canton-made BLACKWOOD and MARBLE TOP CHAIRS, SOFAS, CENTRE and SIDE TABLES, BED-STEADS,

### &c., &c., &c.

At their Godowns PRAYA WEST a quantity of COTTON, RICE, SUGAR, MEDICINE, &c., &c.

### TERMS OF SALE.

Cash on Delivery, J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer, No. 33, Wellington Street, Hongkong, 2nd May, 1882. [304]

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN BONHAM-STRAND AND JERVOIS-STREET.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 8th day of May, 1882, at TWO P.M., on the spot (shop No. 103 Jervois-street).

Under instructions received from the MORTGAGEE:

### FIRST LOT.

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situate in Victoria, Hongkong; the North side in Bonham-strand measuring 15 feet 6 in.; on the South side thereof in Jervois-street measuring 14 feet 9 in.; the East side thereof on a close registered in the LAND OFFICE as INLAND LOT 859, measuring 172 feet, and on the West partly on a close registered in the LAND OFFICE as INLAND LOT 860 and partly on a close registered in the LAND OFFICE as INLAND LOT 862, measuring 57 feet 6 in.; which said PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND contains, in the whole 2557 square feet.

Together with the SHOP No. 103 Jervois-Street and SHOP No. 72 Bonham Strand.

Yearly Crown Rent \$45.08.

### SECOND LOT.

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND abutting on the North side on Bonham strand measuring 13 feet 2 in.; on the south side thereof on Jervois-street measuring 12 feet 6 in.; on the East side on a close registered in the LAND OFFICE as INLAND LOT 857, measuring 178 feet; and on the West side on a close registered in the LAND OFFICE as INLAND LOT 859, measuring 172 feet; which said PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND contains, in the whole 2,268 square feet registered in the LAND OFFICE as INLAND LOT 858, together with the SHOP No. 103, Jervois-street, and SHOP No. 70, Bonham Strand.

Yearly Crown Rent \$39.99.

TERMS OF SALE.—Purchaser shall pay at once 20 per cent. in part payment of the Purchase-money; the remainder on completion of the Purchase, and Execution of the Deed of Transfer, which shall be prepared by a Solicitor at the Purchaser's expense.

J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer, Hongkong, 17th April, 1882. [246]

### PUBLIC AUCTION

OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN WELLINGTON STREET.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on the Premises in Wellington Street, on

### TUESDAY,

the 9th day of May 1882, at TWO O'CLOCK in the Afternoon, all that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND situated in Wellington Street, Victoria, being portion of INLAND LOT No. 52, together with the EIGHT SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT HOUSES Nos. 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, and 81 in Wellington Street.

The above named EIGHT HOUSES will be sold separately.

For full Particulars and Conditions of Sale Apply to

J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer, 33, Wellington Street, Hongkong, 1st April, 1882. [392]

### PUBLIC AUCTION

OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN GAGE STREET.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

### MONDAY,

the 15th day of May, 1882, at TWO P.M., on the Premises, THE PARCEL of GROUND Registered in the LAND OFFICE as INLAND LOT 62, together with the Five Newly Built HOUSES in Gage Street, Nos. 28, 30, 32, 34, and 36; also, the FLAT over the passage way.

For full Particulars and Conditions of Sale: Apply to

J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer, 33, Wellington Street, Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [293]

### NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be Received by the Undersigned on or before NOON of THURSDAY, the 11th inst., for the BUILDING of a STOREHOUSE, at Kowloon, Measuring 100 Feet by 40 Feet, according to Specification and Conditions, which can be seen on application to the Naval Storeroom.

The right to reject the lowest or any Tender is reserved.

E. B. JOREY, Naval Storeroom.

H. M.'s Naval Yard, Hongkong, 28th April, 1882. [287]

### ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

OWING to the Company's unprecedented success, a

SECOND SERIES

OF SUBSCRIPTION OPERA.

has been arranged. The last opera of the series

### "POLUOI."

(by DONIZETTI)

will be performed on Monday next, May 8th.

The Subscription List is NOW OPEN at Messrs.

KELLY & WALSH, Hongkong, 28th March, 1882. [189]

## Intimations.

# KELLY & WALSH'S COLLECTION OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

GEMS OF ENGLISH SONG.—Comprising 81 of the best, Modern Songs.

GEMS OF WALDTEUFEL.—26 Waltzes including his most popular compositions.

SOCIAL HOURS.—62 New Violin and Piano duets.

de... strongly bound cloth.

GEMS OF STRAUSS.—63 Waltzes.

de... Strauss.

GEMS OF THE DANCE.—Companion Volume, Waltzes, &c., by Gungl, Lamothe, Mack, Strauss, &c.

SONGS OF ENGLAND.—200 Standard English Songs, the best productions of

3 centuries \$2; or in separate volumes for

MENDELSSOHN'S SONGS WITHOUT WORDS.—Handsomely bound.

BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET.—A complete collection of this popular Series, per

number.

CAVENISH MUSIC BOOKS.—Each number contains 32 pages, full music size, con-

taining Collections of Songs, Dances and Pianoforte pieces.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG. [1]

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. FRANCIS BLACKWELL FORBES in Our Firm, Ceased on the 31st December, 1881. RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong and China, 20th April, 1882. [283]

### NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. NISSIM ISAAC SILAS in Our Firm in China and Hongkong, Ceased on the 31st December, 1881. E. D. SASOON & Co. Hongkong, 24th April, 1882. [270]

### NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of the Undersigned in the Firm of Messrs. D. D. OLLIA & Co., of Amoy, Foochow, Takao, and Taiwanfo has Ceased from the 30th of April, 1882. E. N. MEHTA, B. S. MEHTA. Hongkong, 20th April, 1882. [260]

## THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

### Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, GENERAL CHEMISTS,

AND

Manufacturers of the following

AERATED WATERS,

viz:

SODA, TONIC, SARSAPARILLA, AND POTASH, LEMONADE, GINGERADE, RASPBERRYADE, AND PHOSPHORIC CHAMPAGNE.

Deliveries in Town and Harbour from 7 A.M. to 7 P.M.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED, PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

Prompt Attention given to Coast Orders.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

HONGKONG.

SHANGHAI PHARMACY,

SHANGHAI.

CANTON, DISPENSARY,

CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY,

FOOCHOW.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, *Hongkong Telegraph*" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK, so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish *The Hongkong Telegraph* daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1882.

That desperate cases require desperate treatment; is an old saying; but, nevertheless, there are odd times when it is a strikingly true one. For some considerable time back, Sydney, the capital of New South Wales was threatened with what looked very much like a Chinese invasion. Shipload after shipload of celestials continued to arrive, until the voice of the people at last began to make itself heard against the swarming of the country by an alien race with whom they had no feelings in common. The interests of the "Squatters" (men whom the Colonies have made, for it is a very fallacious notion to believe that the squatting fraternity have done anything towards making the Colonies what they are, though such a belief is held by many) had, for a long time kept back legislation with respect to the entering of the Chinese into the Colony, and things had arrived at such a pitch that what would have been, at another time, a most outrageous proceeding, became, in self defence, a perfectly justifiable act. The City of Sydney for a period of close on one hundred years had been quoted throughout the whole civilised world, as one of the healthiest cities in the universe; such a thing as smallpox had not been known in the whole of the colony, or, if one or two cases had occurred within the period above mentioned, they had been of such a slight character as to almost pass unnoticed. About one year ago, smallpox broke out in Sydney to such an alarming extent as to cause quite a panic amongst the community; streets and houses were barricaded and placed in quarantine; people were dying daily, and the disease was gaining such a hold on the city that great numbers of the citizens "cleared out," taking temporary refuge in the provincial towns. The disease was clearly traced to the Chinese, and to the Chinese quarter of the town, and then the men who had previously tried, ineffectually however, by legislation to prevent the celestials from completely monopolising the industries of the country, and almost forcing them, the very men who had made New South Wales, to look elsewhere for a living, determined, under the desperate circumstances that, however much they might have put up with in the shape of reduction of wages and so on, they would not allow a loathsome disease to be imported wholesale into the country and see their wives and families dying daily like plague-stricken sheep. Mass meetings were held and the almost universal cry was, "keep out the Chinese." If the

members of parliament were coerced by the multitude into passing measures that appeared to those outside the Colony of New South Wales, harsh, unchristian like, and altogether opposed to international law, were the said members of parliament to blame, or the Government either, for carrying out the emphatically expressed wishes of the people? Members of parliament are supposed to represent the views of the electorate for which they sit, and if that electorate, or a majority of them, are of opinion that the Chinese must be kept out of the country, the duty of their representative is quite clearly laid down; and consequently, if the whole of the population are of one opinion on the subject, the combined duty of the entire parliament appears to be perfectly plain on that particular question. The parliament of a country failing to carry out the wishes of the people cannot be said to truly represent them, and if they, the parliament, jeopardise the country's welfare and the lives of the people, by their acts, or lack of doing that which would otherwise prevent such a catastrophe, then the people have an undeniable right to be up and doing all that in their power lies to avert the threatening calamity. It is at such a crisis as this that revolutions take place, and there can be no reasonable doubt that Syvour was hovering very near the brink of a revolution in the year of grace 1881. Extremely would-be wise people, and sticklers for redtape-ism with whom we have conversed on the subject, have told us what they would have done in the "crisis." They would have ordered out the troops and quelled the rioters, but it strikes us very forcibly that the troops would not have been ordered out, for their sympathies were with the people; besides a body of troops numbering only a few hundreds would not see the fun of being ordered out to face (not a larrkin mob, as the agitators were supposed to be) a hundred thousand of their best citizens, the tradesmen, the backbone of every country. The action taken by the people of Sydney with respect to the Chinese question was not altogether such a hasty proceeding as was popularly believed. A number of influential gentlemen who only had the best interests of the country at heart, determined to institute searching and impartial enquiries amongst those Chinese already living in their Colony to ascertain beyond all doubt whether the Chinese were a desirable race to encourage into the country, or otherwise. After due investigation it was fairly found that the mixing of the races was the opposite of desirable, and, as the country had been made by white men, after years of toil and hardship, it was deemed only just by those most interested, the makers of the country, that they should have the right to keep to themselves, and for the benefit of future generations of Europeans, the glorious country they had brought into existence.

An account of one investigation made amongst the Chinese residents in Sydney may prove of some interest, as it, in a measure, illustrates our argument, and will tend to show that "John" whatever he may be in his own country, is not a good settler in a civilized city, and takes with him none of those enabling sentiments and moral qualities which are the offspring of the mixing of European nations. "This world is a world of sunshine and of shadow. Those who bask in the warm glow of wealth and comfort hear but little of the unfortunate who live in the shadow of poverty and despair. The lady, lolling back in her carriage, daily passes haunts of the vilest description, but happily she knows it not. She knows the City but as she sees it—some streets broad, some streets narrow—some rich, and some poor. And this ignorance as to the actual moral and sanitary conditions of Sydney is by no means confined to the lady aristocrats of the type we have quoted; but the majority of the general public are equally ignorant respecting what we may term, the inner life of that great metropolis. There is no city, however beautiful, but has its blots upon her loveliness. Paris—gorgeous Paris—is disfigured by her Faubourg St. Antoine and Quartier Moussetard; London by Seven Dials and Ratcliffe Highway; Edinburgh by the Cowgate—and so on; but we question whether any of these ancient cities contain dens of a more hideous and revolting nature than those to be found festering in the very heart of Sydney. Writers in the public press have, at times, made spasmodic attempts to describe some of the slums of the city and their denizens; but as a rule, their efforts have been of such a feeble nature that their articles were successful in nothing except boring the public. This being the case, we have resolved, in this, and possibly subsequent articles, to endeavour to afford our readers glimpses at the dark side of Sydney life which they have not before had an opportunity of indulging in. The first slide we shall fit in our magic lantern will be that which depicts the haunts of the Chinese. In order to obtain material for this sketch, we availed ourselves of Inspector Syvour's

permission to accompany him in a nocturnal tour of inspection, which he, with his assistant, Mr. Watkins, and Dr. Dansey, the Health Officer, took by order of the Mayor. It may be mentioned that so grave are Mr. Harris's apprehensions as to the results of the filthy habits of the Mongolians who have been swarming to these shores, that he has instructed Inspector Syvour to devote his whole attention to the dwellings of the Chinese, in order that the municipal by-laws respecting the sanitary arrangements of the city may be enforced. Evening was fast turning into night as we started upon our expedition. The air was close and oppressive, but there was no sign of rain in the sky, which was bespangled with stars, albeit Cynthia did not put in an appearance. This, on the whole, is a matter of congratulation to us, as, to paraphrase Mr. Berr, "It saves such a lot about the rising moon silvring the Eastern Hemisphere." Our mentors being punctually at the starting-place, we started off in cabs to the first Mongolian haunt.

Straight down George Street, past the flashing jeweller's shops, past the well known hosteries, where men were going in feeling for their three-penny pieces, and men were coming out wiping their mustaches; past the familiar café with gilded youth holding mysterious conferences with cabmen before its swinging portals; past Bridge Street—and swooping round the corner, into the land where Jack the tar luxuriates, and John the Chinaman flourishes. Leaving the cabs in Argyle Street, Mr. Syvour, having drawn a taper from a tin-case which he carried in the breast pocket of his coat, led the way to Clay's Buildings, in Cambridge Street. These consist of six tumble-down tenements; four facing the street frontage, and two being in the rear. Lighting his taper, the Inspector led the way down some slimy steps into a cellar 12 by 18ft. The atmosphere of which was indescribably noisome. The furniture consisted of two rickety tables and a frowsy bed, on which was stretched some matting, and piled upon which were some bed-clothes—the look of the bed-clothes was suggestive of the existence of innumerable big, big B's. Inside this was another cavern, of equally forlorn appearance, lying on the bed of which, were, a tray between them, two dusky celestials deep in the enjoyment of their favourite narcotic. These worthies took no notice whatever of our advent except on one of our party saying, "Very good, John," when the less sleepy of the two grinned and said, "Weljee good," and an afterthought, "Me sellie cabbee." That these two dens were totally unfit for human habitation is without question, and we were relieved by hearing Mr. Syvour state that he would recommend the Mayor to condemn the whole building. Our next "dart" was up a crazy ladder into a loft, in the occupation of a lady who rejoices in the name of Mrs. Au Fan. This woman, in conjunction with her husband, who was at the time of our visit absent (being possibly detained at his club) occupies two apartments—the loft up-stairs as a sleeping chamber, and one of the rooms which we have already described as a boudoir and *salle à manger*. For these two apartments Mr. Au Fan paid five shillings weekly. The loft was almost entirely filled with two large beds, upon one of which slumbered a remarkably fine female child of twelve years of age, whose features, though she was a half-caste, were of the pure Mongolian type. Mrs. Au Fan was her mother. Feelings of delicacy prevented our making any enquiries as to her paternal relative. Mrs. Au Fan herself was a stout-faced party with an ogreish leer, and a swivel eye, which she fixed on our party in a highly malevolent manner. Her attire was a short flannel jacket that had once been red, and a skirt, the original of which no mortal man could ever divine. The air of the place reeked with opium, although when questioned by Mr. Syvour as to her smoking proclivities, she denied ever indulging in the drug. The child on being spoken to, appeared timid and replied in some language apparently her own. The mother said she spoke English, and further that she (Mrs. Au Fan) would never have learned "no Chinese." After inspecting some more dens in the basement, we ascended to the first floor. Here attempts had been made to hide the filthy, verminous walls by means of papers bearing Chinese emblems, and cheap pictures; but dirt, rotteness, and ruin were everywhere. In one room lay two Chinamen upon a bed smoking their rank tobacco; and at times, chewing peanuts. One of them was a stoutly-built fellow, dressed in a new European suit of black cloth, while the other was attired in a dilapidated Chinese suit. The contrast was singular. In this place the windows were not only (apparently) hermetically sealed, but thick blinds were drawn over them. Mr. Syvour's suggestion, that they should sit in a little air, was received with sullen dissent. On the top floor we

came upon three small rooms similar to that below, in the inside one of which we chance upon another sylph who had cast her lot with the barbarians. This was a snirking, middle-aged party, who had lost nearly all her teeth by chewing bamboo pipe-stems. We told her she was quite a belle, to which she replied, with a coquettish toss of her shock head, that "she wouldn't be like her mother if she wasn't"—a sentiment which appeared to be endorsed by the ten Chinese who were, as we entered, scorching, moth-like, their wings at the lamp of this unlovely vestal. On Mr. Syvour enquiring which was her husband, she picked out, after some hesitation, a lemon-cheeked, lantern-jawed Chinaman from the crowd who, on being pushed to the front by his grinning compatriots, appeared by his sullen, not to say bellicose manner, rather to resent than rejoice in the distinction which had been lavished on him. Down stairs we had the honor of a presentation to a tall, thin young person in a faded blue gown, and a consumption. This woman told us that her husband was a carpenter and that he earned thirty-five shillings a week. She had two rooms—the front one being furnished with some approach to comfort, though very little to cleanliness, with the exception of the sheets, which were displayed in hospital fashion, in order to favorably impress the Inspector. Mr. Syvour informed us that, two years ago, she was one of the prettiest girls in Sydney, and even at the time she took up with the Chinamen, she could yet boast some good looks. At the present time, the girl is thin, pale, and haggard. Her teeth, like those of all European women who live with the Chinese, were rotting away, and it was positively offensive to be near her. The crumpling away—for this is a fitting expression—of this unhappy girl, Mr. Syvour informed us, is solely due to the horrible condition of her surroundings. As a matter of fact, these so-called lodging-houses are nothing more nor less than brothels of the lowest and most revolting description. It is in these dens that vice and infamy are to be seen in their most hideous phases—that crimes, the very names of which are unknown to ordinary humanity—are of daily occurrence. It is into these horrible haunts that young girls are inveigled, tempted to smoke opium, and ruined,—to be afterwards kept semi-stupified, until reduced to the lowest depths of human degradation. And yet many persons who let out such "rookeries" at exorbitant rents, with a full knowledge of the uses to which they are put, are churchwardens and justices of the peace—men who would shudder at the oath of an irate mechanic, and would use all their influence against the degrading sin of opening museums and Art Galleries on Sundays. In the next house, in a kennel on the ground floor—a place reeking with the odours of a slaughter-house—we discovered a tall thin lady, with a black eye, who was tending a wizened infant which lay in a condition of torpor on one of the stretchers. On enquiring of this charmer if she liked the society of Mongolians, she replied with great readiness, "I should think I did;" and furthermore she explained the temporary discolouration of her dexter optic by informing us, with a knowing wink, that she had "tumbled agin the water-butt." Next door, we found a species of shop, the visible stock consisting of a dozen wrinkled apples and two or three bulbous oranges. Seated at the counter was the land-lady, a dirty woman of some fifty autumns, clad in a filthy black gown, with her hair tied up with a leather shoe-lace. Leaning over the counter was a young woman, who from her appearance seemed to have recently been living in a coal-mine. This sylph was writing a letter from the other's dictation. We took a glance at the epistle, and found that it commenced—

"Dear friend—I take up my pen to thee, my love you are well at present thing good."

On Mr. Syvour putting some "leading" question to the fair amanuensis she exhibited some acerbity of temper, and made a lengthy explanation to the effect that like Paul Pry she was passing by and just looked in—with the after clanger, that her advent was "permisus." After a great deal of questioning by Mr. Syvour (who throughout was indefatigable in his endeavours to elicit information for us) it was ascertained that the shop-woman in question leased a couple of houses, and farmed out the rooms to some fifty or sixty Chinamen, these Celestials paying from half-a-crown a head per week for the accommodation. We have,

it will be seen, touched so far upon only one of the "Dens of the Almond-eyed"—one small portion only of our nocturnal sit with the gallant Inspector and his companions. It is impossible to embody in a single article one tithe of the material at our command, but we shall make use of it in future sketches. In conclusion we have only to call the attention of the public to the fact that we have not taken advantage of the sudden influx of Chinese to describe a den when crowded by immigrants, and therefore rendered doubly hideous, but we preferred to wait until the new arrivals had departed, and were (unhappy fact) absorbed into the community, before commencing our inspection of these bagnios. We have therefore described Clay's buildings, not as they appear under exceptional circumstances; but we have shown our readers the dens as they always have been, always are, and always will be, until the curse which was becoming insupportable has been purged from the land.

THE German steamer *Carlos* undocked at Kowloon this morning, the British steamer *Huntingdon* taking her place in the dock. The Russian corvette *Strelak* went round to Aberdeen this afternoon.

We are informed by the Superintendent of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company that the French mail steamer *Andaly* passed Cape St. James's en route to this port, on Wednesday evening, at 5 o'clock.

A TELEGRAM from Newcastle-on-Tyne which appears in a late home paper states that it is feared that the Tyne steamer *Vanguard* has been lost, with all hands. She left Lisbon for London early in March, and nothing has been heard of her since.

THE Band of the Buffs will play at the Public Gardens this afternoon, (Friday), the 5th inst., commencing at 5 p.m., the following programme, under the leadership of Band-master Quinn:

Polka....."Puff-Puff".....Waltesef.

Overture....."Kinderleben".....Weber.

Selection....."Ophee Aux Enfants".....Cavatina.

Faust....."Faust".....Dötsch.

Galop....."Ariane et Dorus".....Faust.

GO SEE THE QUEEN.

ANOTHER case of bathing in *puris naturalibus* near Kennedy Road, was before the Magistrate this morning. Two cool coolies were found yesterday evening at 5:15 doing so in a pond about 50 yards from the road, from which their black hides were distinctly visible. They were fined a dollar each or four days' imprisonment. They said they were new comers and did not know it was wrong.

ADMIRAL ASLAMNECOF, who arrived yesterday in the Russian corvette *Africa*, landed officially to-day at Murry Pier, where a Guard of Honor of the Buffs, with the Band and regimental colour, was drawn up to receive him. The Admiral landed under a salute from the shore battery, and immediately proceeded to Government House in a chair sent by His Excellency the Administrator to convey him.

REUTER telegraphs this morning that the *Times* doubts the success of the change of policy towards Ireland, and declares Parnell to be master of the situation. It cannot be of much importance to anybody what the *Times* may believe as to the probable results of the suspension of the Coercion Act; and we think it will be generally admitted that Baron Reuter, receiving a very handsome subsidy from Hongkong for wiring us a lot of messages which may be fairly enough described as uninteresting and inconsistent twaddle.

At the quarterly Session of the Victoria Lodge I.O.G.T. held on Tuesday evening, the following Brethren were installed by Bro. Beattie, D. G. W. C. T. as officers of the Lodge for the ensuing Quater:—W. C. T. Bro. Davenport, W. V. T. Bro. J. J. Gleeson, W. Secy. Bro. P. Gleeson, W. F. S. Bro. Williams, W. Treasurer, Bro. Maxwell, W. Chaplain, Bro. Longbottom, W. M. Bro. Moore, W. Guard, Bro. Perman, W. S. Bro. Clarke, W. A. S. Bro. Weldon, and W. D. M. Bro. Calderwood. After the installation of the Officers, Bro. Beattie stated that the returns of the Lodge showed it to be in a very flourishing condition; the increase in membership during the quarter being 29 members, which was most satisfactory, and spoke well for the manner in which the officers who had just completed their term of office had discharged their duties. He felt sure from what he knew of the officers just installed that the Lodge would continue to prosper, and he expected to hear the same satisfactory report at the end of the present term. Bro. Davenport made some remarks on the several duties of the various officers, and trusted they would work in the discharge of their duties in such a manner as would entitle them to retain the good opinion just expressed by the D. G. W. C. T. This is the seventh time that Bro. Davenport has been elected to fill the position of W. C. T. of his Lodge, and a more hard-working Brother, in the cause of Temperance, the Order does not possess.—Communicated.

THE case against Louis Lawson, of Norway, an unemployed seaman, of creating a disturbance in Smith's boarding house on the 2nd instant, and assaulting the manager with a knife, came on again this morning before Mr. Wodehouse, when Police Constable Falcon was sworn as interpreter in Norwegian, the evidence previously given by the complainant being read over to the prisoner through the interpreter. A tailor employed in the shop into which the manager ran, pursued by the defendant, deposed that the latter made cuts at the complainant with the knife he had in his hand. The shop people interposed a ladder between the two, so that they could not reach each other. The defendant struck hard at complainant, but could not reach him. If he had hit him, he would have inflicted a bad wound. He only saw him strike once. The defendant meant to hurt the complainant, and was very violent. The complainant was frightened, and called out for help. The prisoner, in his defence, said he told the boarding master he wanted more to eat, as he had to pay a dollar a day. The complainant told him he could go to another house if he was not satisfied. Persisting in having his money back, the complainant rushed at him and struck him in the face, causing his nose to bleed. He tried to strike him a second time, and it was then he pulled the knife out of his sheath, when the complainant ran out and into a Chinese shop, he following him, being at the time very excited. He would not have cut him only that the ladder was between them, and he knew he could not hurt him. He merely wanted to frighten him. Inspector Rivers said he was at the station when the prisoner was brought there. He was excited and had been drinking, but was not drunk. He (the Inspector) did not think it was anything more than a drunken brawl, and thought the defendant had no intention of doing serious harm. Defendant, who said he was paid off from the German steamer *Valeria*, was fined ten dollars for six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

ANOTHER, though not a new, phase of the destitute seamen business was developed at the Police Court this morning. The case will be found reported elsewhere. The question is so Protean in its character, that it must be conceded its satisfactory solution is surrounded by great, though not insurmountable difficulties.

GEORGE CANNON, of England, an unemployed seaman, was brought up this morning before Mr. Wodehouse, charged with being drunk and belligerent, and being a rogue and vagabond. Mr. H. W. Davis, of the firm of Linstedt and Davis, said the defendant went to his office yesterday, represented himself as destitute, and said he had not had anything to eat for two days. He told him to go away. Defendant said he must see Mr. Bunker. He told him to go to the "Sailors' Rest" if he wanted relief. He said he had been there, and refused to leave Mr. Davis' office, compelling him to send a Constable to arrest him. He had known him as being in that condition several months. Defendant knew what he was about. He was excited, and said it was owing to hunger. Was unable to say whether he was under the influence of drink or not, but he was so on a recent occasion when he came to the office, but was not so inopportune then as yesterday. He (Mr. Davis) did not give him anything, feeling sure that if he did, he would go and spend it in drink. Had never given him any relief. Defendant said he went to Mr. Davis because he was told he had funds for such men as he. He used to belong to the American ship "Twilight," and was discharged from her on the 12th December last. His papers are with the American Consul. The Captain went to the gao and paid him his wages there. He got his discharge in a regular way. He admitted three previous convictions—one on the 5th October, when he got three months' hard labour as a rogue and vagabond; one on the 16th January for drunkenness, a fine of 25 cents or one day's imprisonment being imposed; and one on the 10th March, when he was sentenced to another month's hard labour as a rogue and vagabond. Mr. Wodehouse remanded the case till Monday.

## DARING ROBBERY FROM A EUROPEAN IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

Mr. Lehmann, a chief mate residing ashore for medical treatment, was the victim yesterday of a daring and dexterously executed robbery in the public street. He went about 11 a.m. to pay a bill to Dr. Von der Horck, calling on his way back to a gentleman's house in Beaconsfield Arcade. The balance of his money, some \$140, was in his pocket-book, which was placed in his outside breast pocket, the notes being partially visible above the top of the pocket-book. The gentleman at whose house he called remarked to him that the pocket book and the notes were in a rather conspicuous position in his pocket. Shortly afterwards he left, accompanied by another person from the house, and proceeded down Queen's Road. When just opposite the corner of the Hongkong Dispensary, he and his companion were jostled by some four or five Chinamen, whom they had to push in order to obtain a clear passage down the street. Mr. Lehmann noticed one of the men looking rather hasty at him, thought his watch-chain, which was hanging outside his coat. He mentioned the circumstance to his companion, and, as a precautionary measure, but, as the sequel proved, too late to be of any use, removed the pocket-book from his outside to his inside breast pocket, never dreaming that the notes were left in it all right. Upon reaching home, a few minutes afterwards, and looking at the pocket-book, he discovered to his profound grief and astonishment, that the notes were missing, and was so astounded at the circumstance that he was only able to lie down and ruminate over the loss that had deprived him of his all, the money being the balance of the amount he received upon taking his discharge from his ship. There is no doubt one of the Chinamen who pushed against him and his companion must, in doing so, have snatched the notes from the pocket-book. As he did not know the number of the notes, he thought it useless to report the loss at the Police Station.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

## THE PUBLIC RECREATION GROUND.

To the EDITOR of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." Sir,—In your issue of yesterday you make mention of the Cricket Ground with reference to Chiarini's Circus, and say, that the proper name of the piece of land in question is, "The Public Recreation Ground." I have been in the Colony of Hongkong for a very considerable number of years and remember when Chiarini last paid us a visit. On that occasion he pitched his tent on what you very properly term the "Public Recreation Ground." At the time I speak of there used to be a number of large black boards hanging round the Recreation Ground for the guidance of those using it. The lengthy notice on the board appeared over the signature of C. C. Smith, who was then Colonial Secretary. Can it be that the Government has sold the Public Recreation Ground to the Hongkong Cricket Club? If not, it is nearly time that the fact was made known, so that the Ground may be freely used for its legitimate purposes, viz., the recreation of the public, and I most certainly think that to allow Mr. Chiarini to put up his Circus there, would be quite within the meaning of the Act granting the land for public use in the way I have endeavoured to indicate. The change of name of the ground is ominous, and, possibly by lapse of time, those who have swayed over the ground at present, the executive of the Hongkong Cricket Club, may acquire powers sufficient to enable them to claim it altogether as their own exclusive property. The Land Laws of nearly every country under the sun (Ireland not excepted) are very peculiar, and difficult to understand, our most learned legal lights differing greatly on many questions relating to land tenure. In a Colony of comparatively new growth the land question is one requiring even more delicate handling, "jumping ground" as it is technically termed, meaning literally, the holding of land in undisputed possession for a certain number of years, giving a claim that will hold good in many countries. I shall be extremely obliged if any of your readers who know more of the ins and outs of this question than I do, will let the public know whether the Ground referred to has become the property of the Hongkong Cricket Club, or whether it is still the Public Recreation Ground.

Enclosing my card, I am,

Yours, &c.,

INQUIRER.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1882.

## "CRISPINO E LA COMARE" AT THE CITY HALL.

The Italian Opera Company performed the above named sparkling operatic extravaganza at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, last night, for the benefit of Signor Corti. Unfortunately the attendance was a very small one, the oppressive weather, and counter attractions elsewhere, doubtless accounting for the presence of so few of our regular habitués of the opera. The performance, however, proved a thoroughly successful one. As we gave a detailed account of the Brothers Ricci's popular work in our yesterday's issue, no further allusion to the details of the plot of "Crispino e la Comare" is necessary. The music throughout is of the most attractive character, and rarely fails to win favor with all sorts of audiences. It will be remembered that "Crispino e la Comare" was represented in Hongkong for the first time on the occasion of Signor Cagli's last visit, when Signor Ruatolo and Signora Milani Vela greatly distinguished themselves as "Crispino" and "Ametta." These two leading roles were filled last night by Signor Corti and Signora Pinelli in a manner which left little to be desired. The veteran basso is always quite at home on the stage, and sang last night with much ability, whilst his humorous impersonation of the cobbler's troubles, and the quack's triumphs was a capital piece of character acting. We missed in Signor Corti's performance many of the artistic touches which rendered Signor Ruatolo's clever representation of Crispino so peculiarly enjoyable, but the vast difference in the respective conceptions of the character by the two comedians would doubtless, to some extent, explain what appeared inconsistencies in the dramatic treatment of the humorous cobbler. Signor Corti was loudly, and deservedly cheered throughout the performance, Signora Pinelli, whose Ametta was quite equal to anything this versatile young artiste has yet attempted, fairly sharing the honors of the evening with the *bénéfice*. Signora Silini was of course excellent as *La Comare*, and Signori Valenzi and Ciocci as the Contino del Fiore, and Fabrizio made all that was possible out of these small characters.

During the evening Signora Maria Lubicci sang the grand aria from Verdi's "Aida" with a musical taste and correctness, and facility of execution, which elicited marks of warm approval from the audience. We have seldom seen the prima donna to such great advantage. Signora Silini also sang the ever popular cavatina from Meyerbeer's "Roberto il Diavolo" in a style never surpassed in this Colony. The Signora's magnificent voice was in admirable order, and did ample justice to the musical requirements of a *morceau* which presents many difficulties even to artistes of the very highest class. The popular *contralto* was enthusiastically cheered, and called before the curtain, but she very wisely declined to respond to the selfish and unreasonable demands for an *encore*.

Signor Cattaneo officiated during the evening as prompter, conductor, and accompanist, and succeeded in getting through an arduous and difficult task in the most praiseworthy manner. The last of the subscription performances will be given on Monday next when Donizetti's grand opera "Polito" will be produced.

## TRADE BETWEEN SPAIN AND THE PHILIPPINES.

Truly, says the *London and China Express*, the Spanish authorities are beginning to show in a practical manner that they are alive to the importance of improving the commerce of their colony in the Far East. It is gratifying indeed to note the rapidity with which some useful alterations in favor of trade have been made, for the activity displayed justifies a hope that at last the Government will abandon the *ette* policy of a couple of centuries ago, and adapt themselves to the requirements of the present time. The change began with the abolition of the tobacco monopoly, and when once the barrier of seclusion was attacked the whole structure began to totter, and inroads on it became more easy. We trust, also, that some concessions will be made to the foreign trade of the Philippines, so as to still further develop them. The satisfaction caused by the throwing open tobacco cultivation showed most conclusively that the decline in the product of the "weed" was in great part owing to the restrictions imposed. The preparations for opening up the country for its growth followed very rapidly, and now that the final obstruction to free cultivation is withdrawn we may expect to see Manila cigars and tobacco very soon not only reach, but exceed, the exports of those years when the trade was at its best. But the most important decision is that which provides that from the first day of the present year the commerce and navigation between Spanish ports and their colonies are to be subject to the rules and regulations to be put in force for the coasting trade between ports in Spain. This in connection with an announcement that the establishment of free trade with the Philippines will be speedily brought about if there is a necessity for it to develop their productiveness, more than proves that the present Ministry at any rate are determined to reap all the benefits possible from the colonies, and take advantage at last of the wealth which has so long been withheld, but only partially seized, so far as the home authorities are concerned they are energetic enough in the development. It only remains for them to see that their policy is carried out and given effect to, and in order to thoroughly accomplish this the aids to navigation on which we have written so much and so often must not be forgotten. A rich harvest has been gathered in from the harbour dues, and it is to be hoped the sum realized will be devoted to rendering navigation safe. With a larger commerce springing up there will be a vast increase in the number of ships calling at the ports, and everything should be done to assist in their safe conduct. Much has to be accomplished, but it will take time, so far the Spanish authorities are to be congratulated, and we hope there will be no relaxation of their praiseworthy efforts in the direction of improved trade, which will before long amply repay the concessions made.

## STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamer *Moray* left Singapore on the 30th April, and may be expected here on or about the 6th instant. The Union Line steamer *Strathleven* left Singapore on the 2nd instant, and may be expected here on or about the 8th.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Hector* left Singapore on the afternoon of the 2nd instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 8th.

The N. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Wm. McKinley* left Batavia on the 30th April, and may be looked for here on or about the 10th instant.

## To-day's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Steamship  
"DIAMANTE,"  
Captain Cullen, will be despatched for the above  
Port, TO-MORROW, the 6th instant, at FOUR  
P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1882. [312]

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOK TOWN,  
TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY,  
AND MELBOURNE.  
(Taking Cargo and Passengers for ADELAIDE, all  
NEW ZEALAND, FIJI, and NEW  
CALEDONIAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"VORTIGERN,"

Captain Brown, will be despatched as above,  
via Taiwanfon, on SUNDAY, the 14th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1882. [313]

SPECIAL PERFORMANCE.

ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

SIGNOR HOFLICH

has the honour to announce that

A SPECIAL PERFORMANCE,

WILL BE GIVEN ON

WEDNESDAY EVENING,

MAY 16TH, 1882.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

SIGNORA MARIA LUBICCI,

PRIMA DONNA ASSOLUTA,

when will be produced

PACINI'S GRAND OPERA

"S A F F O"

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

ALCANDRO (sacerdote d'Apollo) Signor CIOTTI.

CLEMENE (Su Figlia) Signora SILINI.

SAFFO Signora LUBICCI.

FAONE Signor VANTZETTI.

DIRCE Signora BERTOLINI.

IPRIA (primo degli Aruspice) Signor BRUNETTI.

LISIMACO Signor CORTI.

Seats may be booked at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, Queen's Road.

THIS WILL BE THE

LAST PERFORMANCE

OF THE PRESENT SEASON.

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